

*The*  
*Lake Champlain*  
*Association*



1909-1910

# 1909-10 Year Book

OF THE

## Lake Champlain Association

ORGANIZED DECEMBER, 1909  
DELMONICO'S, NEW YORK CITY

# Officers 1909=1910

10/1902  
V.A. Coll

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FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, *President*

## *Vice-Presidents*

FRANK S. WITHERBEE

EDWARD C. SMITH

STEPHEN H. P. PELL

## *Treasurer*

EDMUND SEYMOUR  
45 Wall Street

## *Secretary*

WILLIAM G. BOSWORTH  
192 Broadway

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## Board of Governors

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CHARLES G. PALMER, *Chairman*

CHARLES E. BUSH

JOHN C. CLARK

BENJAMIN E. HALL

AUGUSTUS N. HAND

IRVING S. HAYNES

ELMER W. HYDE

JULIUS H. SEYMOUR

GEORGE M. WRIGHT

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## Committees

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DINNER:    CHARLES G. PALMER  
              JOHN C. CLARK  
              JULIUS H. SEYMOUR

MEMBERSHIP:    GEORGE M. WRIGHT  
                     BENJAMIN E. HALL  
                     CHARLES E. BUSH

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# Constitution and By-Laws

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## ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Society shall be known as The Lake Champlain Association.

## ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of this Association shall be: To assemble in social gatherings; to renew and extend affiliations; to perpetuate the historical traditions and to promote the welfare of the Lake Champlain Valley.

## ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

There shall be four classes of members, as follows:

Section 1. Active members—persons who at some time have been residents or property owners in the Lake Champlain Valley or neighborhood, or who are interested in its history and development.

Section 2. Associate members—persons not residing in the City of New York or within fifty miles thereof, who are or at some time have been residents or property owners in the Lake Champlain Valley or neighborhood.

Section 3. Honorary members—the Governor of the State of New York, the Governor of the State of Vermont, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and such others as shall be elected by unanimous vote of the Board of Governors.

Section 4. Any person eligible to membership may become a life member and be entitled to all privileges of active membership by payment of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) in lieu of dues.

## ARTICLES IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall consist of: A President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Historian. They shall be elected by the active members of the Association at its annual meeting, except that the Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Board of Governors, and all officers shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

At least thirty days before the Annual Meeting in each year, beginning with 1910, the Board of Governors shall elect a Com-

mittee to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the annual election, and a list of such nominees shall be sent to each active member of the Association at least fifteen days before such annual meeting. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the nomination and election to office at such meeting of any members who have not been nominated by said Committee.

#### ARTICLE V.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The President, and in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Association.

The Secretary shall issue all notices of meetings of the Association, the Board of Governors and the standing committees. He shall keep records of such meetings and conduct the correspondence of the Association.

The Treasurer shall collect, and under the direction of the Board of Governors shall disburse, the funds of the Association and shall keep proper accounts thereof.

#### ARTICLE VI.—THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

There shall be a Board of Governors consisting of the officers of the Association and nine other members. Such nine other members shall be elected by the Board, three each year, to hold office for three years and until their successors are elected. The Board shall have charge of the business affairs, and shall appropriate funds for the expenses of the Association, but it shall not contract or authorize any indebtedness exceeding the net balance then remaining unappropriated in the treasury. It shall have power to fill for the unexpired term, any vacancy which may occur from death or resignation among the officers or members of the Board, and shall, as occasion may require, make by-laws, rules and regulations, and appoint standing committees.

#### ARTICLE VII.—ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Section 1. Candidates for admission to membership must be proposed by a member of the Association in writing. The application must state the name, occupation and residence of the candidate, and must be submitted to the Board of Governors, who shall act upon the same.

Section 2. The annual dues for active members shall be \$5.00, which shall entitle the member to a ticket for the annual dinner. The annual dues for associate members shall be \$2.00. An

associate member shall be entitled to a ticket for the annual dinner upon the additional payment of \$3.00. There shall be no annual dues for life members.

Section 3. All dues shall be payable on the first day of December in each year, and any member in arrears for thirty days thereafter may be dropped from the roll by the Board of Governors on report of the Treasurer.

Section 4. The Board of Governors shall have power by vote of a majority of its members to suspend or expel any member of the Association for conduct on his part calculated to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Association, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the Board in his defense.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—MEETINGS.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at a time and place designated by the Board of Governors. In connection with this annual meeting it shall be the duty of the Board to arrange for a dinner to be held under the auspices of the Association.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority of the Board of Governors. At least five days' notice shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Association.

#### ARTICLE IX.—AMENDMENTS.

No amendment of the Constitution shall be made except on the written request of at least ten members of the Association or on the recommendation of the Board of Governors, and then only on the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present.

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# Speakers

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HON. JULIUS H. SEYMOUR, *Toastmaster*

HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES  
Governor of the State of New York

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, Esq.  
President Lake Champlain Association

HON. GEORGE H. PROUTY  
Governor of the State of Vermont

HON. CHARLES DEVLIN  
Minister Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Province of Quebec

HON. DAVID J. FOSTER  
Member of Congress, Burlington, Vt.

SENATOR HENRY WAYLAND HILL  
Tercentenary Commissioner, Buffalo, N. Y.

HON. WILLIAM H. WADHAMS

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# First Annual Dinner

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*The First Annual Dinner* of the Lake Champlain Association was held at Delmonico's, New York City, on Friday the 26th day of February, 1909, and was a great and almost International event.

The coming celebrations in the Champlain Valley, upon the discovery of that beautiful lake by Samuel de Champlain, lent great interest to the occasion, and resulted in the attendance of the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, and of a member of the cabinet of the Government of the Dominion of Canada; and the great importance and eloquence of the speakers coupled with the historical value of their speeches, marked the occasion as one long to be remembered.

The dinner was also most enjoyable as being the means of reuniting a great many men who had been friends in earlier life and who took this opportunity of meeting again, and it also served to create many new friends and acquaintances among those who had formerly lived in, or had been associated with, the Champlain Valley, and in every respect was a great occasion.

On account of the high intrinsic value of the addresses as bearing upon events connected with the early battle-ground of the Republic, the Board of Governors have thought best to have them perpetuated for the benefit of the members.

## The Speeches

Governor Hughes, of New York, and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, the President of the Association, owing to a long-standing previous engagement were in attendance at the great Peace Banquet, which was being held upon the same evening, but near the close of the dinner came to the Lake Champlain Banquet and addressed the Association.

The proceedings were as follows:

**JULIUS H. SEYMOUR**, THE TOASTMASTER, said: "Gentlemen, we will interrupt the dinner for a few minutes, because Governor Hughes, who has also to attend the Peace Dinner to-night, has come, at our request and in honor of this Association, to make



us an address. He can only be with us a few minutes, and without any further preliminaries I am glad to have the honor of introducing to you Governor Hughes of New York." (Prolonged applause, with three cheers, while the band played "We Won't Get Home Till Morning.")

### GOVERNOR HUGHES' REMARKS

Mr. Chairman and Governor Prouty, you know how devoted I am to the interests of peace. I am very sorry that I must appear here as an interruption, and yet I would not willingly miss the opportunity of extending a most cordial greeting to the Governor of Vermont as our guest—the guest of the State on this occasion. (Turning to Governor Prouty) Governor, we have multiplied the functions and responsibilities of the executive in this State without duplicating or enlarging his powers: the result is he must go through many dinners without food (laughter) and appear at numerous banquets hungry. I wish I could stay with you to enjoy the manifest good cheer of this occasion. I rejoice that we are going to have an opportunity to celebrate together. What the Governor of Vermont may say to the Governor of New York will be worthy, I hope, of historic comment.

I had no idea that the Champlain Valley was so popular. It has already enlarged my notion. This shows how interested we become in history and how even the most superficial study extends our information with regard to our own domain. Washington was very anxious that we should cultivate a national sentiment. We have cultivated it to such a degree that our unity is absolutely indestructible. But we want that unity based upon an intelligent appreciation of our history, of all the influences that have contributed to our development. We want this year to have the youth of our land instructed in an appreciative and patriotic way with regard to the settlement of this part of our great country. It is fortunate, as I said to the delegation last spring, that there were no other people to discover us three hundred years ago, or it would have bankrupted the State. We can stand Champlain and Hudson, but we could not have stood another. (Laughter and applause.) And that shows how a gracious Providence has watched over our career and supplied us only with that amount of discoverers which posterity could take care of in a reasonable way.

I am looking forward to the celebration of this event connected with the Champlain Tercentenary with the greatest interest, because it will focus our attention upon facts in our history frequently lost sight of. It will bring the State of Vermont and the State of

New York into closer union (applause), and it will bring the peoples of these great commonwealths into a better understanding and appreciation of the value of that which they hold in common.

Now that old jealousies between the states, based upon former interests, are so largely forgotten—and destined to pass into entire desuetude—we are going to rival each other with regard to our domestic governments, in making them strong and efficient, in watching each other's processes, in taking counsel with regard to each other's experiments, in trying by consultation and intercourse to secure in these happy divisions for the purpose of local administration, the maximum benefit for our respective peoples. We have only begun to see in this country what we can do without burdening the central government by a mutual interchange of views between those responsible for state administration, and these events, such as the one we are to celebrate, will aid us in coming into closer companionship.

I extend to you, Governor Prouty, all the keys of all the cities of the State (applause), and you will have open hearts wherever you go.

They said in the olden days that the "Green Mountain Boys" were distrustful, as Curtis put it, of the "polished discipline" of New York. I don't know how much we think of that polished discipline, but certainly we have always admired the sturdy independence and rugged manhood of the "Green Mountain Boys." (Applause.) They teach us the lessons which in congested communities we must always prize. We cannot afford to set store by mere accumulation, by population, by statistics showing wonderful resources, by growth of great cities, not even by the increase of industry and of skill in the adaptation of invention. We must still continue to set store by those virtues which perhaps are better produced, and at least more generously inculcated, in Vermont than in any other state that I know of in the Union. The "Green Mountain Boys" represent to us that sterling independence of character and that entire ability to develop individual manhood according to the old tests which we must never forget. And so I suppose that those who dwell in this happy Champlain Valley, as a part of the population of the State of New York, will to-night generously yield whatever might be said in their own praise to a recognition of the virtue, the patriotism, and the splendid patterns that we have had before us of those in that valley who live under the aegis of Vermont. My greetings to you all. (Prolonged applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: "Gentlemen, we will have to continue to postpone our dinner for a few minutes. When this Association was

organized about a month ago, the Committee looked around for the best man in their opinion who would properly represent the Champlain Valley as the head of this Association. We went over a good many names, and among them we came across the name of Francis Lynde Stetson (applause), and we said to ourselves, "Here is our victim;" and therefore we unanimously asked Mr. Stetson to become the President of this Association upon its organization. Mr. Stetson accepted, and he has come here to-night, at great inconvenience to himself, because he had a previous urgent engagement with Mr. Root at the Peace Dinner, and has brought Governor Hughes with him. I have the great pleasure, therefore, of introducing to you the President of this Association, Mr. Stetson."

### MR. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON'S REMARKS

Gentlemen, I thank you for your greetings. As my old friend, Julius Seymour, began to pile up these compliments I wondered what would be his climax, but I recognized that he has attained the altitude, the apex, when he stated that I brought Governor Hughes with me (laughter). Most of them have got their scalps hanging on his belt.

Those who are not the "Green Mountain Boys" that the Governor has referred to, are Adirondackers. Well, I am an Adirondacker; also I am on my grandfather's side a "Green Mountain Boy." (Applause.) I think a great deal better of the Adirondackers than my old friend of Indian lore, Winslow Page, chose to express himself. He said that the oracle always referred to the Adirondackers as having "a frost of mud;" but I have come to the conclusion, from the way that our Brother Ben Hall and Brother Clark and Brother Seymour grew up, that that mud must have been pitchblende, which is really the source of radium, the most precious of all metals. At all events, whatever the quality of the mud and the frost is, we know that you have got hearts with red blood in them and are really glad to greet each other. The tenderness of our association with the beautiful valley cannot be dwelt on adequately in the harbor of New York.

The Governor has offered the keys of all the cities of the State. When the Archbishop of Canterbury came here, one of the speakers greeted him, saying: "We meet you at the gate of the city and present you the keys;" but our only gate is Hell Gate. (Applause.) Let our brothers from the Lake side of the mountains—I believe Governor Prouty is from the Lake side of the mountain——

GOVERNOR PROUTY: He certainly is.

MR. STETSON: (*Continuing*)—I trust that our brothers from the Lake side of the mountains will not attempt either to jump the five bars or to enter that gate, which is the only gate to New York, but rather that they will let their protecting aegis fall upon us New Yorkers, who are such, perforce, and that there may come back a revival of these tender memories in the beautiful valley next July, when I trust we shall all meet each other. And then, if you will return to us in September, to the celebration of that other great feast, for really, really, gentlemen, this is but one waterway; it is the waterway from New York northward to the place which now has a distinction because it was the birthplace of our honored Governor, Glens Falls, and I am glad to recognize him as a true son of the Hudson; and then across the narrow divide down to Champlain; and then, as our distinguished guest from Canada has told us, with the enlargement of the waterway there we shall come out into the St. Lawrence—and what a splendid course that is (applause) not only for the future of mankind but for a treasure-house, as a sacred river of memories such as adorns no other part of this country. I thank you, gentlemen, for your reception.

THE TOASTMASTER: "Gentlemen and members of the Lake Champlain Association, my presence in this place to-night is simply an accident——"

VOICES: Glad to hear it. Well, so am I. (*Laughter.*)

THE TOASTMASTER: "The Committee about three o'clock this afternoon received a telegram from Judge Hand that he was so indisposed, that it was likely he could not be present to-night, and in the exigency of the occasion I was called on to fill the bill. It reminds me very much of the speaker who got up and said that 'Mr. Depew is expected to speak to-night, but he hasn't come, and it is Depew or nothing; and so I have been asked to address the audience.' (*Laughter.*)

"But, gentlemen, this is an occasion which is full of interest to us all, and I think any of us could have stood in this place as well as the other. At any rate, I shall hope to do as well as the man did out West. He was a gambler and a cutthroat and a horse thief, but he was killed trying to save the life of a little child; and the men of the community got together, raised a fund and voted to put up a monument to his memory, which they did; and the committee not having any Bible present, or a minister, wrote this inscription upon it: 'He done his Damndest; Angels could do no more.' (*Laughter and applause.*)

"One of the persons who got me into this unfortunate predicament is our friend, Mr. John C. Clark, and I have asked him to rise and read some letters of regret and otherwise which we have received. Mr. Clark."

### LETTERS READ BY MR. CLARK

MR. CLARK: I received a number of letters from prominent residents or former residents of Champlain Valley. I have three here. The first I will read is from Vice-President Sherman, some of whose ancestors, I understand, were residents of Champlain Valley.

### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1909.

MR. JOHN C. CLARK,  
34 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

*My Dear Sir:*—I am in receipt of your favor of the twenty-eighth instant, so kindly inviting me to be present at the Dinner of the Lake Champlain Association, at Delmonico's, on Friday evening, February twenty-sixth. I appreciate very much, indeed, the compliment of the invitation and the honor thus conferred upon me, but regret that it will be impossible for me to accept. I thank you very much, indeed, for your kindness and courtesy in the matter.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. S. SHERMAN.

And I have a letter from Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, who has a summer place at Thom-son's Point.

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.

February 2, 1909.

MR. JOHN C. CLARK,  
34 Nassau Street, New York,

*Dear Sir:*—Yours of the 1st inst., tendering an invitation to attend the meeting of the Lake Champlain Association of the City of New York, on the evening of Friday, February 26th, is received.

It would give me great pleasure to be present, but the business of the Court is such that I cannot leave at that time, and so I am compelled to decline the invitation.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) DAVID J. BREWER.

Another from Senator W. P. Dillingham, of Vermont.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1909.

JOHN C. CLARK, Esq.,

34 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

*My Dear Mr. Clark:*—I am in receipt of your very cordial letter of the 28th inst., extending an invitation of the Lake Champlain Association of the City of New York, to be present at their Dinner at Delmonico's, on the evening of February 26th, and beg to thank you, and through you, the Association, for the honor of the invitation.

The character of your Association is such that the invitation appeals to me strongly and I should accept it with great pleasure were it possible to do so. But unfortunately I have an engagement for the date named which I find it impossible to change, and for this reason I am compelled to deny myself the pleasure which an acceptance would surely afford. My regret is intensified as I note the increased interest in the historic events which are connected with the Champlain Valley, its increased reputation as a delightful resort, and the earnestness which which suggestions are being adopted for the preservation of the fish in that beautiful body of water.

With best wishes for the success of the Association in all of its undertakings, and again expressing my regret that I cannot be present on this occasion, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. P. DILLINGHAM.

THE TOASTMASTER: "Of course it is not the province of a toastmaster to make a speech, and therefore none has been prepared; but I might say, gentlemen, that this Association is the beginning, probably, of a reunion period among the men who live along the Lake Champlain Valley, on both sides, for a good many years to come. The need of such an association at this has been felt. It is not very often that we get New Yorkers and Vermonters together in the same boat; it has not been safe. But down here it is safe, and up there it will be safe hereafter. There are a good many prominent men who live in the Valley; there are a great many men who have gone there and built their homes on the shores of our beautiful lake; men who have been born there and gone away from there, living elsewhere. All of those we hope sooner or later to gather into this Association. I believe this will be the place in the city of New York where we will meet more men of our own locality, of our own neighborhood, friends and relatives, than most any other society in New York City. That is the object of this Association. We may go

further; we may branch out into work in helping the lake, such as preserving the forests, preventing the pollution of the streams, conserving its natural resources, and all those things which may come along afterward.

"That country we were born in, and we have a right to be proud of it, as residents of the most beautiful natural scenery and country, probably, on this continent. It is a great Godsend to us that we have come from that country. It has produced many prominent men, from both sides of the Lake, and this is a great opportunity for us to get together and renew our associations.

"You can almost always tell anybody that comes from that part of Lake Champlain—like the congressman out West, in Iowa. Everybody told him he looked like Daniel Webster, and when he went to Congress he wandered up and down the streets and nobody seemed to know him, paid no attention to him, and he finally got rather disgusted. He went down into a barber shop, laid back in the chair, and when the old darkey commenced to lather his face, he finally said: 'Uncle, you've been here a good many years?' The darkey replied: 'Oh, yes, sah. Massa, I done been here night onto forty year.' Says the congressman: 'Have you known a good many of the prominent men?' 'Oh, yes, sah, Massa; I done knowed them all.' 'Well,' says the congressman: 'Did you ever know Daniel Webster, Uncle?' 'Know Dan'l Webster? Know Dan'l Webster? I specs I did know Dan'l Webster, sah. I used to shave Dan'l Webster myself.' 'Oh,' says he, 'you *did*? Well, do I look anything like Daniel Webster, Uncle?' 'Why, you do, sah, you certainly do. There is somethin' about yo' that strikes me just like Dan'l Webster.' 'Well,' says the congressman, 'what is there about me that looks like Daniel Webster? Is it my forehead?' 'No,' says Uncle, 'it ain't erzackly like that, boss.' 'Is it my personal appearance?' 'No, boss,' he says, 'it ain't that.' 'What is it, Uncle, then, that reminds you of Daniel Webster, about me?' 'Well,' said the old darkey, 'I done tell yo', boss. It's your breath.' (Applause.)

"Now, before introducing the next speaker, I want to read a letter from Mr. Hand, who was to have been toastmaster here to-night, and I am very sorry he is not here, gentlemen, because you would have had a most splendid address from him. He is one of our ablest men, and I know that he had prepared for this occasion; but he was taken ill, and has written a letter which I will read. (Reads letter which closes with the toast: "Our Association! As Lake Champlain ever reflects two states on the same mirror, so may this Association reflect the mutual esteem, friendship and good-will

of those who dwell upon its borders.”) (Applause.) Gentlemen, let us drink to that toast. (All rise and drink.)

“We have the honor to-night not only of having the Chief Executive of this great State with us, who has spoken to you; but Lake Champlain, as you know, is equally divided between two states. The shores are on both sides—the waters of the Lake lie on both shores, New York extends towards the West and South; it covers just so much on Lake Champlain, and Vermont the same; they are there equal. Their history has been a tumultuous one, between them. We in Vermont—I am a Vermonter—have held our own; and we in New York—and I am also a New Yorker—have also held our own. (Laughter.) And we have finally met down here together; and I have the great pleasure and honor of introducing to you, gentlemen, the Chief Executive of the State of Vermont, Governor Prouty.” (Prolonged applause.)

### GOVERNOR PROUTY'S ADDRESS

Mr. Toastmaster, and members of the Lake Champlain Association, I only wish that the Chief Executive of the little State of Vermont were better able to express the sentiments which the people of that State feel toward you who are members of this Association and striving to do good for part of its boundary. The royal welcome which I have received here to-night is only another testimony which has been given to us that you of New York feel toward us almost as an elder brother. I am not a very good representative of the Champlain Valley, because I live across the mountains and have never until within a few years been very much acquainted on that side of the State. But since I have been in public life, to some extent it has been my privilege to go there, and I have learned what class of people live on the shores of that beautiful lake.

I can only say that the words which were spoken here to-night by your Chief Executive, welcoming me, are reciprocated. I wish that I had the power better to give expression to my thoughts and feelings. We do want to be good friends with you. We do want to go into your cities and through your gates, and we will come and be your friends even though we have to come through Hell Gate. (Applause.)

As I look around here I see what we all realize, and that is, that in the city of New York there is the greatest growth, probably, in the world. Here is an evidence of what you can do when you try. I understand you have only been alive something like six weeks, and what a healthy infant you are! (Laughter.)



Gentlemen, the matter which interests us at this time, I am sure, is the great celebration which we propose to have on Lake Champlain next summer. And that event which we propose to celebrate is an event worthy of the celebration which we propose to make. Samuel Champlain traveled and explored a great deal. He went from the frozen North to the South, the tropics, he explored a great many countries; he discovered a great deal; but when he came to Lake Champlain it was the spot, and the only spot, to which he was willing to give his name. That was such a beautiful prospect that he called it "Champlain." (Applause.) As he came to that beautiful lake and looked on those beautiful mountains to the east, he said "Vert Mont," and Vermont was named. We believe that he appreciated the beauty of that State as we appreciate it. There is something about Vermont which makes us patriots. I believe that about forty-two per cent. of all the people who have ever been born in Vermont have gone out from it. They have gone out from it because the State was small and they were of such fibre that it was necessary for them to go into larger fields than they had there. Therefore, they have gone out; they have been explorers themselves; they have been pioneers and have gone all over this country, and wherever they have gone they have done that country good.

There is a very peculiar thing about the little State of Vermont and those that have gone from it. You are a great State here in New York, but I believe it to be a fact that the little State of Vermont supports more Vermont societies than New York does New York societies. I think there is hardly a state or a large city where you go that you do not find a Vermont society. It is because of the inbred patriotism. It is the same spirit which made them resist what they thought was wrong in New York. It is the same spirit which has always shown our enterprise.

Now, gentlemen, we believe that this event which happened three hundred years ago ought to be celebrated. It is very certain that the people of Vermont believe it ought to be celebrated, or else they never would have opened their pocketbooks to the extent of offering \$25,000 for such a celebration (applause), because Vermont is not noted for spending its money foolishly or in riotous living. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, they believe that that event ought to be commemorated, and to the best of our ability we are, with the assistance of New York, going to celebrate it next summer; and I take it it is due from me to say to you of New York that we appreciate fully the position which has been taken by your great Empire State toward us, its little brother. And I say this

in the presence of one of your Commission who has been most efficient: in everything which they have done, in every act which they have performed in connection with the Vermont Commission, they have shown a disposition to assist us, to bear the burden, their proportion of the burden—yes, even more than their proportion of the burden—and because they have shown this disposition Vermont is able to go on with this work, and I believe we shall in the end furnish such a celebration as both New York and Vermont will be proud of. (Applause.)

We ought, beside this celebration, to provide some permanent memorial so that future ages may realize that we felt that this occasion was worthy of remembrance. We ought, I believe, if possible to join hands in such a memorial. Whether that can be done or not remains to be seen. I think it is an end worth striving for. A suggestion has been made which to me perhaps seems a little bit too large for us to undertake, but the idea was such a beautiful one that it struck me, and that was that at the south end of the Lake, where it narrows up and where the shores are so near together, that a bridge should be built there from one of these shores to the other, a memorial bridge. (Prolonged applause.) Gentlemen, whether we are able to build a memorial bridge or not we have undertaken a work which will build something as permanent as a memorial bridge. We have undertaken a work of co-operation which will bring the people of these two states more closely together, and that is the end that we ought to strive for. Whether we have an actual bridge or whether we simply make a bridge of good-fellowship, it is worth thinking of and considering; so that that idea is a good one.

Vermont is a small state. I must confess to you that she may have been in the past rather backward, in that we have been somewhat of an agricultural state. That is changing. To-day fifty-seven per cent. of the people of our state, the working men, are engaged in manufactures. The other day one of our best men came to New York, one of our brightest business men came down here. When he started from home it was rather a wet, stormy time. Walking down one of your streets here, he happened to have on a pretty good watch and chain, a man stepped up to him and said: "Tell me what time it is." He pulled his watch out and showed it to him, with a kind of a smile on his face, and said: "Are you satisfied now?" The man said "Yes." He said: "Well, then, I would like to ask you one question." The other fellow said: "All right; what is it?" "How did you happen to pick me out for a countryman?" The fellow looked down a minute. "Well," said he, "you've got your rubbers on." (Laughter.)

Now, my friends, we most always come down here with our rubbers on, that is true; but we come down here, and we are going to become better acquainted with you, I hope, through this celebration. (Applause.) I certainly have become better acquainted since I had any connection with it, and I am thankful for it. The gentlemen that I have met previous to this, and those that I have met to-night, the warm welcome that you have given me—I shall carry the memory back with me to Vermont. I shall tell the people what you are doing here. I shall tell them of the interest which you are taking in this matter, and that you intend as an association to show that the Champlain Valley is still on the map. I have heard it said since I came here that some of the brightest men in the country had almost forgotten that the Champlain Valley was still in existence; but I am sure when we get through this summer that they will realize that we have the most beautiful valley in which to live anywhere. I believe that to be actually true. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, as I said before, I am only sorry that the state was not wise enough to elect a Chief Executive who could talk, but it didn't, and therefore I am obliged to simply do the best I can. So I thank you for what you have done and assure you that I will report this to our people. (Prolonged applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: "Now, you see, gentlemen, what your Committee has provided for you to-night. I was invited to meet Governor Prouty this morning about half-past nine. It got to be half-past ten, and he hadn't come; it got to be one o'clock, and two o'clock, and three o'clock and four o'clock, and we were rather afraid it would be very much like the story of the country editor out in the West who came to Philadelphia about the time that there was a prominent man who was very ill; and he noticed these bulletins, hourly bulletins, on the bulletin board: 'Mr. So-and-so is seriously ill,' and 'Getting worse,' and so on; and he thought that was a great stunt. So when he went back home he thought he would try it, and as he walked up the main street of his little country village he heard that Deacon Jones was very seriously ill. So he went on to his sanctum and wrote out a notice and had it posted out in front: 'Twelve o'clock. Deacon Jones, our esteemed and respected fellow citizen, is very seriously ill.' Another one came out at one o'clock: 'We are sorry to hear that Deacon Jones is no better, and the family have been summoned.' 'Two o'clock: Deacon Jones is rapidly sinking, and there is no hope for his recovery.' 'Three o'clock: Deacon Jones has died and gone to Heaven.' Well, about an hour or two after that a drummer came strolling up the street, and he stopped in front of this thing and

read it, and took out his pencil and wrote under it: 'Five o'clock: Great excitement in heaven. Deacon Jones has not yet arrived!' (Laughter.)

"Well, the Committee would have been very much like the gentleman whose wife asked him to go down and buy her a pair of R & G corsets. He said: 'Mary, I can't do that; you know I can't go down and buy a pair of corsets.' She said: 'Oh, yes, you can, Tom; it's easy. Go down. All you got to do is just to go in and ask the clerk for a pair of R & G's; they will understand in a minute what you want.' 'All right,' he said, 'I'll try it.' So he went down and told the floor-walker in this large department store that he would like to get a pair of R & G's. 'Certainly,' he said, and ushered him up to a counter where there was a very pretty girl in charge. He said: 'I would like a pair of R & G's, please.' 'Oh, certainly, sir,' she said, and she got up on a step-ladder. Then she said: 'I am afraid we are out of them. Oh, there is one up there;' and she got away up there and looked down, and said: 'What bust?' Tom said: 'Why, I didn't hear anything.' (Laughter.)

"Now, Lake Champlain is not only bounded on the east and on the west but on the north—a great country on the north, under a foreign flag. It has always been under a foreign flag. Some of the time of our history we have been under the same flag that it is under to-day. At one time that country was under the lilies of France. And the Champlain Valley has been the scene for three hundred years of romance, history, of war, of Indian forays, of great forts, of great nations fighting each other on this continent. It was the battle-ground for two hundred years, and to-day the nation from whom we came still floats her flag over that northern country. And that country has been good enough to send from that frozen North a representative to-night to this banquet in your honor, a gentleman who is the Minister of Mines, Colonization and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, representing the government. Mr. Devlin is a Parliamentarian. He is one of the few men now living in this country who has actually been a member of the British House of Parliament for two successive terms. He has been five times elected from his constituency in Canada, and though born of an Irish father and of a Scotch mother, and himself born in Ireland, he now represents a French-Canadian constituency, and he has come down here to give us the pleasure of his acquaintance; and I now have great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Devlin." (Prolonged applause, cheering, and waving of English flag in middle of hall.)

## HON. CHARLES DEVLIN'S REMARKS

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my duty this evening is not a very easy one. I have listened with great care to the speeches delivered by the Chairman, and he took especial care to assure us that he would be unable to make a speech. The Governor of Vermont also stated that he regretted that he was unable to express his feelings as he would wish to express them on an occasion such as this. You can therefore imagine what my position is, since such able speakers as your Chairman and as the Governor find difficulty on an occasion like this. Our Chairman, however, can tell a story. I could, perhaps, imitate his example, and therefore tell you an Irish story. He said I was born in Ireland. I have not that honor. (Laughter.) Yes, I say the word advisedly, because to me it would be a great honor to have been born in the land of my fathers, though I do not regret having been born in Canada.

However, when I was in Ireland I heard a story; and the story was told of a judge who came from the constituency which I represented during some years in the British House of Commons, the city of Galway. The judge's name was Marks, Lord Marks, and the story which the Chairman told us a moment ago has brought this to my memory—the story of Daniel Webster. (Laughter and applause.) The Chairman is a lawyer, I believe, and he will understand the story thoroughly. Lord Marks was on the bench and had the jury before him, and the case rested entirely upon circumstantial evidence. One of the jurymen got up, and he said: "My Lord, what do you mean by circumstantial evidence? I don't understand that at all." "You don't? Well, it is *prima facie* evidence." "Now I'm worse off than ever. What does '*prima facie*' evidence mean?" And his Lordship answered: "*Prima facie*? Well, now look. Suppose you saw a man go into a public-house at the corner of the street." "Yes." "Suppose you saw him coming out a few moments afterwards." "Yes." "And suppose you saw him wiping his mustache—what would you say?" "Why, he had been taking a drink." "Well, that is *prima facie* evidence." (Laughter.)

I am here to-night to represent the Province of Quebec, and to take the place which I regret is not filled by the one who should fill it; that is the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, Sir Wilfred Laurier. When your invitation reached our Prime Minister he was most anxious to accept, but the date of your dinner was fixed in such a way that it would be impossible for him to come. He is the head of the government, and the head of a government generally has a great deal of work to do. I am only an ordinary member of the government; I have an easier time. He asked me to

come, to represent the Province of Quebec on this occasion. And I may say this, that from the moment I left until this moment my visit has been one of continued enjoyment. I am beginning to think that to reach New York you have not to pass through the Gate of Hell. (Applause.) I don't care what you call the gate, but you get into heaven.

We should be here represented on an occasion such as this. We had our celebration last year, as you know, when it took the form of commemorating Champlain's great deed in the founding of Quebec, and on that occasion the government of the United States sent representatives to Quebec, sent men-of-war to Quebec. Unfortunately, the Province which I have the honor to represent has no other men-of-war except your humble servant; otherwise next summer if we could manage to despatch men-of-war to Lake Champlain we would have them down. I am speaking of the Province. (Applause.) Our Federal government has its navy, but we remember, and we gratefully remember, the visit of your officers, of your men, of your magnificent ships that sailed up the St. Lawrence last summer, that joined with the French ships or joined with the British ships in that marvelous celebration which marked an epoch in the history of our country.

There are other reasons why we should join fraternally with you on an occasion such as this. Strangers? Oh, I don't know the word "stranger!" We are not strangers. I know I feel as much at home here in New York as I would feel in the city of Quebec. (Applause.) We spring from the same races. You, Mr. Chairman, said a moment ago that I was born in Ireland. No; I was born in Canada, but of an Irish parent; and in every State of this Union we have men born of Irish parents. I could go to the State of Vermont, represented here to-night so well by the Governor; I could go to the State of Vermont, and I would find brothers there, French-Canadians; French-Canadians in New York; French-Canadians in Massachusetts, and French-Canadians throughout the United States; I think we have got about one million or more. How could a country be strange to us that has been so kind to our people who have come here? No, I don't feel a stranger; I feel at home. (Applause.)

And the Scotch—you have the Scotch in the United States. They know a good thing when they see it (applause) and they remain. You have those of English descent, of German descent; you have constituted your population of those who have sprung pretty much from every race, which to-day has sent people to constitute also the population of the Dominion of Canada. We have, I can

assure you, a profound feeling of friendship for the people of the United States, and this feeling I think—I know it to be a fact on our part, and I am quite sure from what I have seen during the last two days that it is a fact here—has been very strongly accentuated during the last few years.

Only a little difficulty, and that difficulty—I have had it drummed into my ears during the last two or three hours; I might say during the last two or three days—the Fisheries difficulty. There is a difficulty with respect to fisheries. I see those who smile and say to me that I could settle this little difficulty, at least a portion of it, and that this difficulty is associated even with the great lake which it is the object of this Association to celebrate—the fishing in Lake Champlain. They tell me I should not give licenses there. Well, I believe before long, as all other difficulties have been settled which have existed between the two countries, that even this difficulty will reach a satisfactory conclusion, too. (Applause.)

There is another reason why we should be here. The very lake the discoverer of which you are celebrating, bears the name of whom? Now, I am prepared to concede all that belongs to New York and all that belongs to the good State of Vermont, but Champlain belongs to us. It bears the name of the first Governor of Canada. (Applause.) You will pardon me if I make that little claim for the country from which I come—not a little claim but a big claim.

I am glad to join with you in this manifestation this evening. Every man has his duty to fill, but just as a man has his duty to fill so has a nation its obligations. You thoroughly understand that, and you are met here to-day to discharge a duty in teaching those of the present day as well as those who will come after us that they owe much to Champlain and to men like him. After all, these illustrious dead, these constitute the light which brightens and which illumines the pathway of a nation and of a country. We have nothing to regret in the lesson which we may take or in the inspiration which may come to us from men such as Samuel de Champlain. I think it can be said of him that he never did a wrong thing and that he never spoke an unwise word, that the object of his whole life was to do good, and those who have read the history of this remarkable man can find in that history nothing that reflects upon his character.

I said he belongs to us, but he belongs to you; he belongs to humanity; he belongs to the world. He measures with those who may have preceded him in discovering various portions of the continent of America, opening out to those who are oppressed on the

other side of the ocean the greatest home of liberty this world has ever seen. (Applause.) And I may say that I speak that word advisedly. "The greatest home of liberty the world has ever seen," because it is a truth that the American republic is the greatest republic that the world has seen. (Applause.) Carthage was a republic; Rome before becoming an empire was a republic; and no doubt they were great republics, that in war and in other deeds they were great, and that they have left imperishable names in history. France is a great republic—there is no doubt at all about that; but we are more inclined to associate France with other institutions than republican institutions, and therefore I have no difficulty in saying what I said a moment ago, that America is, considering all things, considering what it has done for humanity, considering the home and the refuge it has given to those who have come from other countries, the greatest republic and the greatest benefaction the world has had. (Applause.)

I did not come here to pay compliments. I came here to speak to you of the kind feelings which we Canadians harbor with respect to you. But when I do speak of the greatness of your republic I speak with some knowledge, not only derived from reading, not only derived from visiting your great cities, from witnessing the immense population which you have, the marvelous strides which in such a short period you have made, but I speak because I know, and I am in the presence of a gathering to-day in the greatest city of this wonderful nation. All nations of the world must bow with respect and with kindly feeling to the American republic.

Here, a moment ago, when I listened to the able speech of Governor Hughes of New York—"Hughes," that is an Irish name; I knew there was something good in him (applause); I like to meet my own; he must be of Irish descent—when I listened to his speech, an able speech delivered with such ease, delivered in such a way as only an able man can deliver it, and then, when a few moments afterwards I listened to the Governor of Vermont easily making a wise speech, an able speech and a statesmanlike speech, I said to myself: "It is only a great nation that can produce such men." It is not necessary to go down your great thoroughfares, Broadway or Fifth Avenue, to view your palaces, to view your magnificent buildings; it is only necessary to go along your docks to see the evidence, the practical evidence, of your trade and commerce; but you can find this element of greatness of the American republic in almost every step you take. Now, I left Montreal the night before last. I took my seat in the railway carriage, and before the train started a gentleman in uniform came up to me. He looked at me. He had his duty to perform—but he did not arrest me. (Laughter.) He



had his duty to perform. He was an official of the American government, an inspector, I believe, of immigration, and it is his duty to visit the train, every train leaving. The question he put to me was—and I could hardly help smiling—“Are you an American citizen?” “No, I have not that honor,” I said. There are two honors I missed this evening, the honor of not having been born in Ireland—but that is compensated to a large extent by having been born in my Canadian home—and the honor of not being an American citizen, and that is compensated, of course, according to my own feelings, by the fact that I am a Canadian citizen. (Applause.) He said to me—and he was a fine specimen of a man, with magnificent assurance—“Are you an American citizen,” “No, sir, I have not that honor.” “Where are you going?” “Going to New York; and I am going down to enjoy myself, too.” “I wish you a pleasant visit,” he said. (Applause.) But as I looked at the man, occupying a humble position, with that magnificent assurance—“Oh,” I said: “It is well seen that you represent, even in your humble capacity, a great nation.” You can see America in every American citizen, no matter where he goes. (Applause.)

But I am afraid I have been keeping you too long——

VOICES: No. Go on. Go on. Go on.

MR. DEVLIN: (*Continuing*)—and if I am hurting the feelings of the Governor I know he will forgive me—he has a pleasant face (laughter.) I would hardly like to close my few imperfect remarks without saying a word of the man who not only founded Quebec but discovered Lake Champlain. Very few words I will say:

He was born in France, at Brouage; born of parents who occupied a fairly good position in social circles and who had some means. His parents educated him not only well, but I could say *very well*. His teacher was the curate of the parish, a man of learning. His father was a sailor, so that almost the first inspiration he had was the inspiration of the sea. However, when he finished his studies, instead of going to sea at once he entered the French army, and remained in the army for some six years. So that by training, by service in the army and by the seafaring desire which no doubt he inherited from his father, and with whom he had some little trips in his boat, he was well equipped in every way for the great mission which was to be his in life. His first voyage was not to Canada; it was to Central America, and he was not in the employ of the French government or any French company, but at that time he was sent on this errand by Spain. Some years afterward a French company was established, and they, instead of sending him up the St. Lawrence, simply told him to go to Arcadia and to report the

prospects on his return with respect to Arcadia, as Nova Scotia was then known. You are aware that Canada was discovered in 1534 by Cartier, who came from Saint-Malo, in the north of France and whose home it was my pleasure to see—the very church in which he knelt and begged a blessing upon his mission, I have often seen; he had gone out to Canada in 1534 to establish, or try to establish, trading posts, but his efforts were not successful. Champlain was sent finally in 1608, and landed at Quebec on the 3d day of July of that year, with thirty men. He built a small house. That was the beginning of Quebec city, the tercentenary of which with your co-operation we celebrated last year. Frequently he crossed from Quebec to France.

To-day, of course, crossing the ocean is nothing. It is a pleasure. You have palaces which carry you across. But those who have seen the boat, or at least the imitation, the exact imitation, the facsimile of the boat in which Champlain crossed, can well understand that it took a man of marvelous courage to face the perils, the storms and the passions of the ocean in such a craft. It was called “Le Don de Dieu”—a small boat, smaller than any tug you have in New York harbor, and in that he had to cross with his wife. The boat was well called “Le Don de Dieu”—“The Gift of God;” he carried his wife in it, and the wife, as every American citizen knows, is the gift of God and the blessing of the home. (Applause.)

He crossed the ocean many times, and finally, in 1629, an Englishman, David Kirke—because at that time war prevailed between England and France—ascended the St. Lawrence and summoned Champlain to give up his territory. Champlain refused. The following year Kirke went again, took Quebec in the year 1630, took Champlain a prisoner, and brought him to England. From England Champlain was sent to France, but claimed before the court that he had been unjustly taken, as the war was over. The result was that the Treaty of Amiens was signed, and Canada was restored to France. Champlain, instead of being sent out by the trading companies, was sent by the King of France, in the year 1633, as the Governor of all Canada; and I have no doubt that at that time you were a part of Canada—at least, they claimed sovereignty over that portion.

It was in the year 1609, the year after he founded Quebec, that listening to the stories, the marvelous stories, which were told him about Lake Champlain, he decided to go and see this great lake—no small trip then, but an easy trip to-day. What trip is there that can be called a trip of hardship to-day in America? None.

But in those days, going up the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Sorel, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, close on it, in a small boat, with a few guides, going through Richelieu River, and coming into Lake Champlain, was not a small voyage; it was not an easy undertaking; it was one difficult in every way, and especially attended by hardship and by danger, because when Champlain came to Canada he made friends with the Hurons, and the very fact of making friends with the Hurons was sufficient to incur for him the enmity of the Iroquois, the most powerful and the most warlike tribe of all the Indian tribes in the northern regions, the Iroquois being constantly at war with the Hurons.

When he visited the lake he saw at once that all that had been said of it was true; that it was a beautiful lake; that the beauty of those islands in the lake had not been exaggerated by the Indians; and therefore I am not surprised to-day to hear the Governor speak so proudly—the Governor of Vermont speak so proudly—of the country which encompasses the waters of Lake Champlain, the good State of Vermont.

Returning from this visit he was attacked by the Iroquois Indians—attacked by them at a point which was afterwards called Carillon, where he made a fort, and which is known to-day, if I mistake not (I am getting beyond my depth a little, it is so long since I have read history) as Ticonderoga.

You have, therefore, the history of Champlain; very little remains to be said except this: that in 1634, a year after he had returned to Canada, he was stricken down with paralysis and died, and the whole community then felt that a great man had gone—the father of his people and the founder of a big country.

We, with your kind permission, the permission of the associations who are connected with this great celebration, we from Canada will certainly see to it that we shall go, will be delighted to go, delighted to join with you. (Applause.) It will be almost a pious pilgrimage for the people of the Province of Quebec to make, because (and I speak with knowledge) I know something about the people of the Province which I represent. I am a minister from that Province, a French-Canadian minister, although I am not speaking the French-Canadian language to-night; but the county which I represent in the legislature of the Province of Quebec is a French-Canadian county, and out of a total population of some twenty-five thousand I think there are twenty English-speaking persons, (Laughter.)

Now, you are good politicians; just imagine such a condition to exist. Why, here is a politician beside me (indicating Justice

McLaughlin), he has to appeal for votes. Here is an Irishman running in a French-Canadian county, opposed by a French-Canadian. The appeal, quite naturally, would be made against him on racial grounds; it would be a very fair and a very likely appeal to make in such a case as that, and the appeal was made. I did not deny that I was what I was, but I discussed political questions as I understood them, and the judgment of the people was not formed by the racial opinions but by a careful examination of the issues put before them. It speaks well for the people of my native Province. (Laughter and applause.) Yes, it speaks well that they could overlook my insignificance and simply rest their judgment upon the wisdom of the policy which I put before them.

Anyway, you understand even by that little incident the broad spirit which exists in our Province of Quebec; and I can say in all parts of the Dominion, with respect to the people of the United States: "We are proud of what we have; we are proud of our country, and we are attached to it. We have the government of our country in our own hands, and we have what no doubt will some day become a greater country (if that were possible) than what Canada is to-day." I don't say it is possible to become greater than what my country is, but if such a thing were possible. We have the mineral resources; we have the wealth of fisheries—of which I have heard so much around this table to-night, not spoken out loud, but spoken gently into my ears, reminding me that some fishing licenses may expire shortly, that some club leases may expire shortly, and will I renew them on certain terms—and other things, but we will not mention these in a speech. (Laughter.)

However, I was just trying to illustrate the good feeling which exists between us; and the message which I bring on the part of the Prime Minister and my colleagues in the government of the Province which it is my honor to represent to-night, is: "All honor to you, gentlemen of New York and Vermont; all honor to you for the magnificent idea which you have had in commemorating the discovery of Lake Champlain, in establishing associations to perpetuate the souvenirs of that beautiful valley, and to keep up also the friendships which go so far in cementing all the elements that constitute perfection in a country."

I thank you with all my heart for the kindness of your reception, and I can say that when I go back to the Prime Minister I will have but one word to say when he asks me "How fared you in New York?"—"I felt at home." (Applause, and the band played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.")

THE TOASTMASTER: "I am mighty glad, gentlemen, that I did not make any more mistakes. I would have looked very much like the fellow who said to his friend: 'Moses, did you see Isaac the other night?' 'No,' said he; 'what was the matter with him?' 'Why,' said he, 'he was at the theatre and he fainted; he fainted dead away. And they took him out in the lobby and they laid him down there, and his face was as white—was as white as your shirt—yes, whiter.' (Laughter.)

"The next speaker comes from the city of Burlington. A great many eminent men have come out of Burlington. There is old Professor Goodrich, Honorable E. J. Phelps, our Minister to Great Britain, our Senator Edmunds, and other great men. We up in St. Albans, however, don't recognize that very much somehow. It reminds me of the story of the three men who were coming back from Chicago in the express, and they were all in the same compartment. One of them said: 'You know, I can almost always tell by looking at a man just where he comes from.' 'How's that?' said one of them; 'where do I come from?' 'You,' said he, 'I think you come from Plattsburg.' He said: 'I do, by George! That's right. You have got it.' Then he asked him: 'Now, where does that fellow come from?' 'Why, him?' said he, 'I think he comes from St. Albans.' 'That's right,' said he, 'I do. Isn't that strange! Now, where does that fellow in the corner come from?' 'Well, I think he comes from Burlington.' The fellow woke up, and said he: 'You are a damned liar.' I'm sick to-day, and that is what makes me look that way.' (Applause.)

"But we have with us to-day, gentlemen, a very eminent man from Burlington, the Congressman elected from Vermont, and you know what that means—bigger than the Governor of any State in the Union almost—harder work. He represents something else down in Washington, for he has done more, probably, for this Tercentenary Commission than any other man in the government. He alone has been instrumental in passing the bill, inviting the nations of Great Britain and France to this celebration, and in many other ways; he has helped in getting the great appropriation, and so forth, and therefore I take pleasure in introducing to you Honorable David G. Foster, Congressman from Vermont." (Prolonged applause.)

#### CONGRESSMAN DAVID J. FOSTER'S REMARKS

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency and gentlemen. While I am a denizen of Champlain Valley I sympathize fully with Governor Hughes' astonishment that the valley was so thickly populated.

There is one thing, however, that we can say to-night: "We are all here as a matter of choice." You know that was the way that Congressman Hogg explained it to his wife.

Congressman Hogg, of Colorado, was one of the brightest men who ever went to Congress; but, like a great many other bright men, he would occasionally go out with the boys, which meant that he returned early in the morning just a bit frayed around the edges. On one of these occasions his wife, candle in hand, met him in the hall, and said harshly: "I am ashamed of you. You are a Hogg by name and a hog by nature." "Yes, Mary," he said, "that's right; but that's not half as bad as your case, because you are a Hogg by name and a Hogg from choice." (Laughter.)

As I look into your faces, as members of the Association of the Champlain Valleyites, I am inclined to think that if I should ask you, some of you, relative to your pedigree, you might be forced to reply to me as Congressman Needham did the other day. Congressman Needham of California is the gentleman to whom I refer. His father grew up in Addison County, Vermont. He was born in a prairie schooner as the family journeyed to California, and I said to him the other day: "How is it, Needham, that you are so loyal a Vermonter?" Well," he said, "I suppose it is on the theory of the Irishman, that a man should always be loyal to his native land, even if he wasn't born there." (Laughter.)

At any rate, I hope that hereafter if anyone asks permission to enter this Association you will say to him what Adam Bede said—Congressman Adam Bede—the doorkeeper said when he entered the House of Representatives. Perhaps some of you have seen and heard Adam Bede, the wit of the House, and one of the best men in the House, but one of those diminutive and rather inconsequential-looking men. Well, in the last campaign he was out in Missouri, speaking in behalf of a Republican candidate who was running in a district that for many years had been represented by a Democrat, and when this young Republican was nominated, why, the people said: "Don't elect him; it would be no use for you to elect him. If you should elect him and he should go down to Washington they never would let him into the House of Representatives." So Bede said, in his opening address in the district, that he had had his attention called to this fact, that some of the people feared that if this young Republican was elected and went to Washington they never would let him into the House of Representatives. He said: "You need not have any fears of that; I settled that question four years ago when I went there. I went boldly up to the front door, rather chestily, and was going to walk right in, but the doorkeeper stopped me, and said: 'You can't go in there; only members go in

there.' And I said to him, 'I am a member,' and he looked at me; and he said, 'You a member? Show your credentials,' and I pulled out my commission and he read it and re-read it, and then folded it up and looked rather hopelessly at me, handed it back and said, 'Go on.' " And as I went in—I had paused for a moment to see if I could overhear any remark that the doorkeeper might make to his colleague—I heard him say that this was the last time that he would ever attempt to stop *anything* that attempted to go into the House of Representatives. (Laughter and applause.)

The central thought to-night, my friends, is the celebration that we are to participate in next July, commemorative of the discovery of Lake Champlain by that son of France. That celebration has been planned by the states of New York and Vermont; but I am here to-night to tell you that the national government will participate in that celebration. (Applause.) While it has been arranged that the Governor of New York and the Governor of Vermont will call upon the President of the republic on the 5th of March to formally extend to him an invitation to participate in that celebration, I wish to say to you confidentially that I am authorized to say to you that President Taft and his cabinet will be present and participate in the exercises on that important occasion. (Prolonged applause.)

And, as you know, Congress has passed a resolution, the necessary resolution, authorizing the Secretary of State to extend an invitation in behalf of our republic to the governments of France and Great Britain, to be represented at and to participate in that celebration. (Applause.)

During the discussion, when I was urging the passage of the resolution in the House, a member from the far West *sotto voce* asked: "Let me see; where is Lake Champlain?" "In God's country," I said; and the resolution passed unanimously. (Applause.) Some of our friends were a little solicitous as to the form of the resolution which authorizes the Secretary of State to invite the governments of France and Great Britain to be represented and to take part in the exercises of that occasion. They wished to have our distinguished neighbor on the north included in the invitation. But you must remember that we do not have diplomatic relations with the Dominion of Canada, and so we hesitated to say "Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada and France" lest our cousins across the waters might fear that we were beginning to forget that the Dominion of Canada still remains a loyal part of the great British Empire; and so we had to word the resolution in diplomatic language. But the Secretary of State, when he comes to extend

the invitation to Great Britain, will say that it is the special desire of the American people that our neighbor on the north, the Dominion of Canada, should be present through representatives, and should take a conspicuous part in the celebration of that great event. (Applause.) And so this event will be one in which not only New York and Vermont will be interested, but more than this; as has been intimated here to-night, this Champlain Valley includes not only Vermont and New Lork, but our great and distinguished neighbor to the north, the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.)

I should say in connection with the participation of the republic in these exercises, that while we cannot have one of our battle-ships present on Lake Champlain, as the minister told you they were present in the celebration last year at Quebec, we are assured that we will have a flotilla of torpedo boats; and it is to our everlasting shame, my friends, that the only way by which that flotilla can reach the waters of that great lake is by going around and up and down—up the St. Lawrence River and down through the territory of our Canadian friends—and we cannot go through, therefore, with this flotilla until we get permission from the Dominion of Canada; but we have no fears that that permission will not be gladly given.

I want to prophesy, however, although I am no prophet and no son of a prophet, that when the four hundredth anniversary of this great event is celebrated our inland waterways will be so developed that we can send a warship to participate in the exercises——

A VOICE: Hear, hear!

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER: (*Continuing*)—even if we have to ask permission to send it through the same Canadian canal connecting the waterways of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence. (Applause.) But, as I started to say, this occasion has become one not only of national interest and national import, but one of international import; and this very fact ought to impress upon us the necessity of closer relations; not governmental relations, but closer trade relations and closer social relations, between the American republic and the Dominion of Canada; and I hope that this occasion which we will celebrate next July will prove a step in advance toward this great end.

You remember how that great Canadian, Goldwin Smith, said some years ago, that "Among all the marvelous strides that humanity has taken in recent times none is more marvelous or more momentous than the unification of the world through the extinction



of distance." And we have heard it said "we are rapidly making one mind and one heart for the world;" and in this great work of making one mind and one heart for the world, the United States of America and the Dominion of Great Britain have joined hands and are co-operating in a common cause.

Someone said the other day over there in England, and the words were echoed by the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, that war for all time was impossible between England and America. (Applause.) You echo those words to-night, for you know that the hands of America and Great Britain are joined in maintaining the peace of the world, for we all know in America and in England—for England has as truly a representative government as has America—that war is detrimental to every interest of popular government (applause), and we are here planning for this little celebration which shall bring England and America, through the Dominion of Canada, closer together than ever before.

I spoke of the trade relations which ought to be closer between England and the United States and between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Do you know, my friends, that to-day, under existing conditions, France and Germany, with their tariffs against American products, are given better advantages than is England, which is our best customer? That question is going to be considered, my friends, at the special session of Congress, when we are to formulate a new tariff. We ought to remember in our trade relations our neighbors and our friends, and therefore, although it is a fact that the Republican members on the Ways and Means Committee, who are formulating the new tariff bill, are so secretive, are practising such secrecy that compared with it the ancient Sphinx on the sandy plains of Egypt is a garrulous old woman (laughter), nevertheless, I think I can say to you with authority that the new tariff law which will be enacted by Congress at the special session, will provide for schedules the basic principle of which will be a maximum and a minimum tariff, so that we may look after our neighbors and our friends. (Applause.)

This great republic of ours, we want to assure our Canadian visitor to-night, stands for justice, stands for peace, stands for righteousness, stands for the settlement of international questions as questions and disputes between individuals are settled, and we believe that America and England will do much in the years that are to come toward eliminating war as a means, an instrument, of settling international disputes.

Now, my friends, I am not going to detain you longer. Congress adjourned its session of yesterday at 3.30 this morning. We

are approaching the close of the short session, and we are very busy in discharging the essential and necessary duties of the times, in legislating, as we must legislate, before the end of the short session. But let me say to you in conclusion, that every citizen of the great republic who is represented in the House of Representatives or in the Senate has already expressed through that representative or through that senator, by the passage of this resolution, his interest in the success of your celebration during the first week of next July; and if New York and Vermont, and the Republic of the United States, and the Republic of France, and the Empire of Great Britain should join their hands, as they will, that event will be worthy of the event which it commemorates and of the man who gave his name to the most beautiful body of water in the easterly part of the United States, Samuel de Champlain (Prolonged applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: "The next speaker, gentlemen, will be the right man in the right place. He won't be in the right church and the wrong pew or the wrong church and the right pew. He won't be like the fellow whose wife said to him one night: 'Tom, I would like to have you go to this ball with me.' 'I can't go, Mary,' he said, 'I haven't danced in twenty years.' She says: 'You've got to go. We are invited and we ought to go.' 'I haven't worn my dress suit,' he says, 'in five years, and I have grown stout.' 'Oh!' says she, 'that's all right.' So she brought it in and tried it on, and it looked all right though a little tight. So off they went, and they got on the floor and were dancing, and all of a sudden Tom stepped short. 'There she goes, Mary,' he says. 'What goes?' she asked. 'My pants,' he says; 'they've split.' 'Well,' says she, 'I'll fix that, Tom; I brought a needle and thread with me. We'll go right into the ladies' dressing-room, and I'll fix that up for you.' So they went in there, and she says: 'Tom, you will have to take them off.' Says he, 'I can't do that; somebody might come in.' She says: 'If they do you can go right through that door, into the closet.' So he took them off and she went to work. Then in a moment they heard a rustling outside, and she said: 'Be quick, Tom; go in there! Someone is coming!' So he dashed through the door, and two ladies came in. Then they heard a terrible hammering on the door, and Tom's voice crying: 'Mary, let me in quick!' She says: 'You can't come in; two ladies are in here.' He says: 'I don't care a damn who's in there—I'm in the ballroom!' (Laughter.)

"The next speaker comes from Isle la Motte in the middle of this lake, where Champlain probably landed. He is a Vermonter and also a New Yorker. More than any other man, perhaps, he is

responsible for the success of this coming celebration, through the great amount of work he has done in the legislature in Albany and elsewhere, giving an immense amount of time and influence to it; and it gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to introduce to you the Honorable Henry Wayland Hill, Senator from New York." (Applause.)

### SENATOR HENRY WAYLAND HILL'S REMARKS

Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen. We have finally reached a wayfaring man and not a politician. Had I remained in Vermont long enough I would have been trained, I apprehend, judging from my many friends around this circle to-night, in the art of statescraft, and I, too, would have been numbered with them; but I claim no such distinction.

Two years ago the Governor of Vermont came over to New York, and said that he had been a little envious of New York territory, and he didn't know but by some machinations unknown to him but known to politicians, he would like to have the boundary line settled between New York and Vermont, and he said: "You know you run that boundary line through the lake. Now, couldn't you include Plattsburg, Ticonderoga, Crown Point and some other things in the State of Vermont?" I told him my allegiance now was to the Empire State, and that he would have to forego that particular right in the boundary line; and we established the boundary line along the old line, leaving it in the channel of the lake, which has been maintained for many years.

You remember, in reading history, a few years after or about the time of the Revolution, it was proposed to take Vermont into New York. Grants were made by the Governor of New York to his subjects of lands in the State of Vermont. The sheriff of Albany County was sent to Vermont with a posse of men to make reprisals upon the inhabitants of that independent state. There was a man in Vermont by the name of Allen. He met the sheriff at the border of the State, and he says: "Mr. Sheriff, why are you here?" "Why, I have come to take possession of the territory granted by the Governor of New York, and hold that in the interests of its inhabitants." Allen said to him: "Mr. Sheriff, how many men have you?" "Oh, I have a dozen." "Well," he says, "I am not much of a fellow, but I will give you one minute to decide whether you will retrace your steps or all take a bath in one of the Vermont ice-cold spring streams; and the sheriff withdrew and Allen held his territory.

This is a most charming and delightful avocation that we are now engaged in, in cementing all the differences which have heretofore existed between two great states, and judging from the large attendance at this banquet and the good-fellowship shown here it would seem that we were, after all, under one great banner, the Stars and Strips, which accords to us all equity before the law and the right of citizenship in our respective states.

We have entered upon a celebration which is in keeping with many other celebrations which have been held in this country, and the distinguished minister who was here this evening represents a country which gave last year one of the most unique celebrations ever witnessed in any part of the world. I am sorry that we might not have all seen that magnificent spectacle. Those of you who have been on the Heights of Abraham realize that they had a plateau where they had put on a celebration fitting and worthy of the great events which they commemorated. But it was a spectacle the like of which I never had seen, and I doubt very much whether anyone ever before saw in this country a celebration as unique as was that. At the conclusion of a dozen pageants there appeared before the great stage, that seated thousands of visitors, four thousand of the nobility and perhaps royalty of that Dominion participating in that celebration. It was a spectacle the like of which I never had seen; but if you could imagine Fifth Avenue, with its wealth, with its influence, taking part in a celebration in this country, you would have some picture suggestive of that which occurred at Quebec. It was a celebration that any country might be proud of, and it did more to revive and to perpetuate in the minds of the present generation the great events which had led up to the founding of the Dominion of Canada than anything that a man would read in a lifetime, and that has been something of an inspiration to those in charge of the proposed celebration to occur in the Champlain Valley next summer.

Those of you who saw that celebration, though, must bear in mind that there they had something like four hundred to seven hundred thousand dollars. Vermont has made an appropriation of twenty-five thousand; New York has made an appropriation of fifty thousand; Congress is expected to make an appropriation of twenty-five thousand—all told, one hundred thousand, that is now in sight for the proposed celebration. Burlington has already voted an appropriation of ten thousand dollars; Plattsburg is to vote, I think, next week, upon an appropriation of five thousand; towns along the valley are appropriating what they can, that they may hold local exercises during the celebration week.

Now, it is important that we not only have money but that we show an interest in this matter. Vermont is entitled to the credit of proposing the celebration. Governor Proctor said in November or October, 1906, that they purposed celebrating the discovery of Lake Champlain; he asked if we would do anything toward it in New York. We started, and we progressed; and two commissions have been created, one in Vermont and one in New York, and now to cap the climax and to insure that the celebration is a success, Congressman Foster has succeeded in carrying through Congress the resolution which finally commits the Federal government to participation in the celebration. That was the one thing which we most desired, and which we feared might not be accomplished.

I may be permitted to tell you, perhaps, a little of what is intended to be done. We have engaged Mr. Armstrong, who was the Indian pageant manager at Quebec, and he is to come to the Champlain Valley with one hundred and fifty Indians, descendants of tribes which originally occupied that valley. He is to put on two exercises at each of the five points in the lake selected for celebration exercises. You will bear in mind, perhaps, these dates: on July 4th all the churches in the Champlain Valley are to have religious exercises. July 4th happens to be a Sunday. On Monday exercises are to be held at Crown Point; on July 6th at Ticonderoga; on July 7th at Plattsburg; on the 8th at Burlington, and on the 9th at Isle la Motte. Around these five points rotate all the great national and international events which occurred during the period of time elapsing from the discovery of the lake to the present, and within sight of those five points may be seen all the prominent islands, the headlands, the mountains, and the other things which will attract and entertain visitors.

If there were time I would like to tell you some of the things that ought to be commemorated, but I must not do so; it is too late. After the discovery of Lake Champlain, a settlement was effected at Isle la Motte, in 1665-66, and a regiment, a veteran regiment of the French army, was stationed at Isle la Motte for some time. In 1690 Captain John Schuyler, a New Yorker, went to Ticonderoga, felled trees in the forest, built canoes, manned them with two hundred and sixty-six men, one-half of which, about, were Indians, and the other half whites, and made an expedition to Canada. The next year, in 1691, Major Peter Schuyler made a similar expedition. In 1698 another expedition was made. Now, about the Schuylers. One of these Schuylers was a grandfather of John Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame. In 1775 Philip Schuyler was sent northward, and he met Montgomery at Isle la Motte. They went north-

ward into Quebec. Montgomery lost his life in trying to scale the Heights of Abraham on ladders, when he was met by a volley of grape and canister which mowed him and many of his colleagues down.

There have been two great naval engagements on the lake, that of Benedict Arnold in 1776 and that of MacDonough in 1814. Now, I want to speak just a moment of Arnold's naval engagement. It does not matter so much now what we may think of his character as a traitor; no one would attempt to wipe that out; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that he constructed his little navy in 1776, consisting of three or four sloops, one or two schooners and some bateaux which carried six, twelve and eighteen-pounders, and was ordered by General Gates to the north end of the lake, and there met the British fleet, three of which vessels were built in Europe and sent across the high seas, up the river, taken in pieces at St. John's, and brought up in sections and put together again after they had passed the rapids and entered the lake—three vessels, with two hundred other vessels, outnumbering Benedict Arnold's fleet, which met him at Valcour's Island. The history of that engagement sent a thrill of patriotism through the nation. No man ever sailed a fleet that fought more bravely than did Arnold in that naval engagement. Here he was, with his little fleet, so small that they would hardly be regarded as safe vessels to cross that lake in a storm to-day, the largest of them being only forty-five feet long and fifteen feet wide, and still he was compelled by reason of that to seek shelter at Valcour's Island and, if possible, stay the progress of the British fleet. All the afternoon he maintained his position, until the vessel that he was on, "The Royal Savage," was so riddled with shell or bullet that it finally sank at the south end of that island. In the night he made his escape up the lake, and in the morning it was discovered that he had made his escape up the lake and he was pursued by the British fleet. They made their progress southward as fast as they could, with the wind from the north for a while, and finally the wind shifted from the north to the south, and he was then facing an unfavorable wind with the British ships pursuing. They pursued him as he hastened forward, the small boats in advance of the flag-ship, which was then the "Congress," which he had taken possession of, sent everything ahead of him and remained behind to level the guns on the pursuing fleet in his rear. All the afternoon the fight continued. One after another his small crafts were riddled with bullets and sunk, and finally seven ships surrounded the "Congress," and he alone, practically, on that vessel, with the grape and canister being poured in from all sides until every spar was riddled and every inch of canvas stripped from

his vessel; and finally when he saw there was no escape he ordered his men to prepare to jump overboard, and they got what boats they had, and when the time came when he saw they must leap he set fire to his vessel and ordered them to jump overboard, and they did so; and when they struck land they were pursued by the Indians, but they finally made their escape back to Ticonderoga. Now, that vessel is at Chimney-point, in the State of Vermont, and I hope that the Vermont Commission may see to it that the hull of it may be on exhibition at this celebration. (Applause.)

Benedict Arnold on that occasion received the gratitude, the thanks, of Washington, of Gates, and of all the other men over him in authority. It is said that at Trafalgar, at Manila, and at Santiago no man ever exhibited greater courage or achieved a greater victory under the circumstances.

Now, that is one little thing that ought to be mentioned in that celebration, and I might go on and mention many others. In 1777 Burgoyne went through Lake Champlain with seven thousand soldiers; and you remember that when he reached Ticonderoga the Americans abandoned the fort, and finally he met Gates at Saratoga. Gates checked his progress southward. And for two hundred years the tide of war and travail has surged through that valley, until every headland, every promontory, and every shore line that could be marked is signalled by some great historical event.

If it be important for us to inculcate patriotism in the rising generation, where shall we go to find examples of it that are to parallel those which have been witnessed in that valley? Our friends are in the habit of going to Italy, to visit beautiful Como, Lugano, and Maggiore. They come back with praises of the beauties that they see there. Around those lakes have surged the tides of war for centuries; but where on the American soil will be found a lake that is associated with so many national and international events as Lake Champlain? They talk about Bunker Hill and Lexington, and about other battle-fields of this country; here is a battle-field that during the history of our own peoples has been continuous for two hundred years. And did you ever think that back of that two hundred years for a period of time that no man can now mention, were waged the fiercest battles between the aborigines that occurred on American territory? They were so fierce and so destructive and so deadly that they could not maintain an encampment on the shores of the lake. They were driven to the hillsides, and all along the lake on either side are indications of settlements by the Indians that at one time were located in the valley. Lake Champlain has been the highway of travel and commerce for three hundred years. It has been visited by tourists, by the great of this and other lands.

The congressman said he hoped within a hundred years there would be communication between Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. Let me tell you, gentlemen, if nothing happens, if matters progress as they now are progressing, inside of five years there will be a waterway capacious enough to accommodate gunboats between the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. (Applause.) It is not necessary, and I hope the distinguished Minister will not assume that it is going to ever be necessary, to have gunboats on Lake Champlain; but it will be a matter of pride on the part of Americans to know that we have a lake that may be frequented by large water craft, pleasure craft and boats of commerce between the Hudson River and that lake; and I understand within a week the Dominion government has made an appropriation for a survey up the Richelieu River, and the Champlain Canal is to be enlarged; and so the time is not far distant when New Yorkers may take their boats on the Hudson River and make a trip to Montreal and Quebec without molestation or trouble.

The two States and the government have done perhaps all that could be expected of them; it remains now for the people to enjoy the celebration which is being planned for them. Exercises, as I said, are to be held at those five points. At each of them is to be exhibited "Hiawatha," by the Indians, under Mr. Armstrong. There will be reproductions of the battle of Champlain, with the Iroquois at each of these places; there will be literary exercises held at each of these places; there are to be fireworks at each of these places, there is to be boat illumination and possibly a gathering of the militia and Federal troops at some of these places, and we hope to make it one of the most interesting events that has occurred in our history.

Those of you who have motor boats and are interested in that sort of sport, are expected, of course, to take your boats up there and engage in races which will be prepared for you. There are to be yacht races, all sorts of aquatic sports, as well as the more substantial exercises which will commemorate the great events which have occurred. It may be of some interest to you to know that Senator Elihu Root has accepted the invitation to be the principal New York orator at Plattsburg.

Gentlemen, I must not detain you longer. We have been working a year and a half to carry forward the plans. We have got them as far along as we could under the circumstances. We hope that you will again revisit that valley and that lake whose beauties have been sung by poets for two hundred years; that lake which has been compared to the beautiful Bay of Naples; that lake which has witnessed more tragic events than any water in America;



that lake on the shores of which many of you were born, where you first saw the light of day; that lake where you first got the inspiration of patriotism and loyalty to the flag; that lake which is so dear to us that we cannot mention it without a feeling of the deepest sympathy. Let us make of that celebration what it deserves in history, that the congressmen in the West may know that Lake Champlain has a record that is not paralleled by any achievements under the American flag. (Prolonged applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: "Gentlemen, I am going to detain you just a minute for a last word. As a friend said to Mary: 'Mary, I am very sorry to hear that your father is dead.' 'Yes,' said she. 'And,' said she, 'did he have any last words?' 'No,' said Mary, 'Mother was with him to the end.' I am going now to call on Judge William H. Wadhams, of this city, one of our able young lawyers, for just a few closing remarks. Judge Wadhams, as you know, is a son of Commodore A. B. Wadhams, of Wadhams, New York, which is near Westport, and he will give us just a little talk of a few minutes, and then we will close." (Applause.)

#### HON. WILLIAM H. WADHAMS' REMARKS

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Association, neighbors of the valley. I think that we owe a debt of gratitude to the Committee which formulated the idea of getting up this Association—to Mr. Clark, to Mr. Ben Hall, and to the other gentlemen who conceived the idea and who brought us together. (Applause.) Those of you who know Ben Hall will appreciate his activity in this matter; and as I heard the pop of the champagne bottles to-night I thought of an incident that would interest you as it did me. You know Ben Hall has a very charming family. He has particularly a very charming little daughter. It was suggested that this Association should be called "The Champlain Valley Association." I saw her one evening, as Ben Hall was busy about every time I called, and I said: "Your father seems very busy." "Oh, yes," said she, "Papa is very busy." "Well," I said, "what is he doing?" "Oh," said she, "he has a new Association that he's very much interested in." I said: "What is it?" She said: "The 'Champagne Ballet Association.'" (Laughter.)

Mr. Chairman, I did not fully appreciate the significance of that until I saw Mr. Hall here to-night rehearsing in the costume of the British flag that international dance scene which he undoubtedly rehearsed at home before he came here and charmed us with his grace in that dance. (Laughter.) And as I saw that flag

it reminded me of sterner times, and I was reminded of being shown the place near the lake where a great-grandfather of mine had gathered together his small militia and had marched into Plattsburg as the general of those troops; and they told this story about him: That as he marched into that battle he was very tremulous, and his legs shook and his knees knocked together; and as his knees knocked together he looked down at them, and he said: "Shake! Shake, you darned old fools! If you knew where I was going to take you you'd shake a great deal worse than you are shaking now!" (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, that has been the spirit of the men from this valley. Appreciating the duty that lay before them, and perhaps shaking under it, but nevertheless resolute in going forward—and it has brought us peace, so that no longer cannons roll there, so that these friendly states gather, through their citizens, on its lake. Now, what a heritage is that for us in those memories that again return! For how can you and I, New Yorkers, appreciate the beauty of it and the joy of it as residents of this city? How can we tell a man who has never been there? Shall we bring him from the mountains of Vermont a leaf colored by the autumn, and say: "This is Lake Champlain?" Or shall we cut from the pine overhanging the lake on the New York side a branch, and bring it down to him here and say: "This is Lake Champlain?" How can we describe it to him? Can we stand with him, without his being there with us on the shores of New York, and see the purple mist gather over the mountains of Vermont, and see Mansfield lift its head above the clouds, standing there with the waters sparkling in the lake between? Or shall we take him to Plattsburg at nightfall and watch the gray turn into crimson and into gold and fade away again, with the Adirondacks outlined in their magnificence, with that curtain of color behind fading into gray? And just as it is about to go, turn and look toward the East and see the little clouds colored with purple, colored with violet and with the rose, and the promise that another day is coming from the East and another sunset will greet us in Burlington again, over in the State of Vermont? How can we tell him, without his knowing it, as he rides on the lake and goes up the river to Vergennes, and comes into that beautiful stream, with its lovely, charming scenes on either side, and experiences the hush of the twilight as the boat goes along?

No, gentlemen! He must go there to know it. He must stand with us on the shores of New York and see the twilight close on the lake, and the darkness come to the lake, and turn from the glitter of the diamonds sparkling with red and look up and watch. Over

the Vermont mountains there comes the moon in all its glory burning upon the lake and turning the bay into silver. These are the scenes that the lake brings to us now. The joy of the recreation hour; a renewal of strength for our work here; that bracing air; the stimulus of that country—God's own country!

And is it not more than this? Is it not the inspiration of this man typified by your presence here, in the high ideals, in the lofty purpose; so that those of us who are here in New York, from Vermont and from the New York side, when we see men that appreciate it as the Governor of New York appreciates it; when we see men that have the vision of the mountain top; when we see men that are giving the full measure of citizenship to a community, and that we in this Association, we here in New York, in our individual capacities, bring to New York, bring to the city, the virility of Lake Champlain Valley and rejoice that this is our heritage and our inspiration! (Prolonged applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: "A man was going down the hill at Albany one icy morning, with his silk hat on; it had been sleeting and freezing and a little snow had fallen; and he stepped out at the curb at the top of the hill, slipped and went on his back. He began rolling and sliding across the street, and hit a fat woman, who lost her balance and she landed on him, and they went on down the hill together all tangled up. When they finally stopped, she heard a feeble voice under her say: "Madam, will you please get off. This is as far as I go." (Applause and singing "Auld Lang Syne.")

## Members

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ABEGG, ROBERT L.....	180 West 59th St., N. Y. City
ALLEN, M. SHALER.....	189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ALLEN, GEO. H.....	41 West 56th St., N. Y. City
ALLEN, GEO. MARSHALL.....	41 West 56th St., N. Y. City
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ARMSTRONG, M. M. ....	41 Park Row, N. Y. City
ATWELL, FRANK S. ....	Port Henry, N. Y.
ATWOOD, DR. C. E. ....	14 East 60th St., N. Y. City
AULD, JOS. L. ....	Burlington, Vt.
AVERILL, CHAS. S. ....	Syracuse, N. Y.
AVERILL, JAMES .....	Champlain, N. Y.
BAILEY, C. ....	Burnt Hills, N. Y.
BALCH, DR. GALUSHA B. ....	Yonkers, N. Y.
BALCH, DR. SAMUEL W. ....	Montclair, N. J.
BALLARD, S. S. ....	Montpelier, Vt.
BARNUM, ELMER .....	Shoreham, Vt.
BEALE, BYRON A. ....	128 Broadway, N. Y. City
BENTLEY, HON. JOHN .....	Plattsburgh, N. Y.
BILLINGS, FRED'K.....	279 Madison Ave., N. Y. City
BIXBY, GEO. S.....	34 Nassau St., N. Y. City
BOSWORTH, WM. G. ....	192 Broadway, N. Y. City
BOSSOM, ALFRED.....	55 West 33d St., N. Y. City
BOOTH, CHAS. H.....	32 Nassau St., N. Y. City
BOYNTON, GEO. M. ....	132 Nassau St., N. Y. City
BRADY, EUGENE J.....	172 Manhattan St., N. Y. City
BRUST, FRANK L. ....	Ticonderoga, N. Y.
BUCKHAM, CHAS. W.....	307 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City
BULL, ROBERT MACLAY .....	Willsboro, N. Y.
BURLEIGH, BRACKETT. W. ....	Whitehall, N. Y.
BUSH, CHAS. E. ....	41 Park Row, N. Y. City
BUTTON, W. H. ....	49 West 44th St., N. Y. City
CADY, DANIEL.....	206 Broadway, N. Y. City
CARBERRY, JOHN D. ....	42 Broadway, N. Y. City
CAVANAGH, ALBERT .....	11 Pine St., N. Y. City
CATLIN, GEO. H. ....	Scranton, Pa.
CHAPMAN, JAS. H. ....	421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
CLARK, JOHN C. ....	34 Nassau St., N. Y. City
CLARK, LEWIS C. ....	51 Wall St., N. Y. City
CLARKE, D. CRAWFORD .....	Essex, N. Y.
CLEARY, WM. E. ....	17 South St., N. Y. City

CLEMONS, HON. GEORGE .....Clemons, N. Y.  
 COLE, FRED'K W. ....29 Broadway, N. Y. City  
 COLE, G. M. ....Plattsburgh, N. Y.  
 CONWAY, THOMAS F. ....34 Nassau St., N. Y. City  
 CROOK, JOHN H. ....Champlain, N. Y.  
 CUMMINGS, W. A. E. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 CUTTING, JOHN TYLER .....1653 Broadway, N. Y. City  
 CURTIS, WARREN .....30 Broad St., N. Y. City

DAUMONT, BENJ. D. ....34 Bentley Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
 DELANO, HON. CLAYTON H. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 DREW, SAM'L A. ....17 State St., N. Y. City

EDWARDS, GEO. H. ....619 W. 136th St., N. Y. City  
 ELLIS, A. H. ....Willsboro, N. Y.

FARRINGTON, F. H. ....Brandon, Vt.  
 FERGUSON, F. M. ....200 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City  
 FISK, HON. NELSON W. ....Isle la Motte, Vt.  
 FISKE, HARVEY M. ....Cranford, N. J.  
 FISKE, DR. E. R. ....1172 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 FINN, P. J. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 FLANDERS, W. C. ....149 Broadway, N. Y. City  
 FLETCHER, COM. WM. B. ....Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
 FOOTE, HON. W. T. ....Port Henry, N. Y.  
 FRANCIS, LOUIS W. ....2 Rector St., N. Y. City  
 FRANCIS, LOUIS .....10 East 73d St., N. Y. City

GALE, WM. A. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 GIFFORD, JAMES M. ....319 West 103d St., N. Y. City

HALL, HON. BENJAMIN E.....15 West 83d St., N. Y. City  
 HAMILTON, FRANCIS E. ....32 Broadway, N. Y. City  
 HAYNES, DR. IRVING S. ....107 West 85th St., N. Y. City  
 HAND, RICHARD L. ...Elizabethtown, N. Y.; 247 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City  
 HAYES, FRANK H. ....772 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. City  
 HAGAR, C. W. ....139 Keap St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HATCH, COL. EDWARD.....901 Broadway, N. Y. City  
 HAND, AUGUSTUS N. ....49 Wall St., N. Y. City  
 HADLEY, HOWARD D. ....U. S. Customs Office, Plattsburgh, N. Y.  
 HEFFERMAN, WALTER.....care of Mason & Hamlin, N. Y. City  
 HICKEY, GEORGE W. ....123 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HIGGINS, F. A. ....30 Broad St., N. Y. City  
 HILL, HON. HENRY WAYLAND....Equitable Building, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 HOLDEN, C. E. ....Whitehall, N. Y.  
 HOLTON, HENRY D. ....Brattleboro, Vt.

HOYT, EDWARD W. ....	84 William St., N. Y. City
HUBBELL, GEO. L. ....	Garden City, N. Y.
HUBBELL, RICHARD ....	Sherman National Bank, N. Y. City
HURD, DR. LEE M. ....	15 East 48th St., N. Y. City
HYDE, ELMER W. ....	30 Broad St., N. Y. City
HYDE, H. C. ....	30 Broad St., N. Y. City
JARVIS, HON. GEO. T. ....	Rutland, Vt.
JENNINGS, F. B. ....	15 Broad St., N. Y. City
JONES, CLARENCE H. ....	Chazy, N. Y.
KELLOGG, GEORGE C. ....	Plattsburgh, N. Y.
KELLOGG, HON. ROWLAND C. ....	Elizabethtown, N. Y.
KELLOGG, JAMES C. ....	49 Wall St., N. Y. City
KELLOGG, PRES. BRAINERD ....	Englewood, N. J.
KING, DR. THOMAS A. ....	139 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City
KINGSLEY, DARWIN P. ....	Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
LANGDON, EDWARD W. ....	Custom House, N. Y. City
LANE, SANFORD H. ....	70 Broad St., N. Y. City
LEARNED, PERCY ....	27 William St., N. Y. City
LOMIS, JOHN R. ....	30 Broad St., N. Y. City
LYMAN, CHESTER W. ....	30 Broad St., N. Y. City
LUKE, DANIEL L. ....	309 Broadway, N. Y. City
MAZET, HON. ROBERT ....	257 Broadway, N. Y. City
MARKEL, GEO. R. ....	41 Park Row, N. Y. City
MADDEN, FRANK ....	1741 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. City
MCCULLOUGH, HON. J. G. ....	88 Park Ave., N. Y. City
MCCLELLAN, CHAS. W. ....	Plattsburgh, N. Y.
MCLELLAN, MALCOM NYE ....	71 Broadway, N. Y. City
MCLELLAN, HUGH ....	1123 Broadway, N. Y. City
McLAUGHLIN, HON. CHESTER B. ....	393 West End Ave., N. Y. City
McLENETHAN, DR. W. H. ....	101 Division St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MCDONOUGH, HENRY ....	166 Seventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MILHOLLAND, HON. JOHN E. ....	Hotel Manhattan, N. Y. City
MOORE, JOHN N. ....	59 So. Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOORE, ADMIRAL JOHN W. ....	96 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOERS, JOHN H. ....	52 William St., N. Y. City
MORGAN, CLARENCE ....	246 So. Willard St., Burlington, Vt.
MORGAN, D. PERCY ....	70 Park Ave., N. Y. City
MOSES, H. A. ....	Ticonderoga, N. Y.
MURDOCK, GEO. W. ....	Port Henry, N. Y.
MYGATT, LEMUEL C. ....	257 West 97th St., N. Y. City
MYERS, JOHN R. ....	Rouse's Point, N. Y.

NEVILLE, M. K. ....1 Broadway, N. Y. City  
 NEWTON, J. C. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 NICHOLS, DR. JAS. ALLEN .....304 West 77th St., N. Y. City  
 NOBLE, JOHN G. ....304 West 77th St., N. Y. City  
 NORTH, JOHN W. ....29 South Elliot Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 NORTHRUP, WM. P. ....Buffalo, N. Y.  
 NYE, BARTLETT .....Champlain, N. Y.

O'BRIEN, HON. JOHN F. ....City National Bank, Plattsburgh, N. Y.  
 O'BRIEN, THOMAS H. ....146 East 52d St., N. Y. City  
 ORD, JOSEPH P. ....Westport, N. Y.

PAINE, A. G. ....18 West 49th St., N. Y. City  
 PAINE, A. G., JR. ....N. Y. & P. Co., Times Bldg., N. Y. City  
 PAGENSTECHER, R. ....41 Park Row, N. Y. City  
 PALMER, CHAS. G. ....244 West 84th St., N. Y. City  
 PALMER, LYNDE .....136 West 44th St., N. Y. City  
 PALMER, FRANK S. ....2 Rector St., N. Y. City  
 PARKER, HORACE G. ....27 West 38th St., N. Y. City  
 PECK, HON. HAMILTON S. ....Burlington, Vt.  
 PELL, HOWLAND .....450 Madison Ave., N. Y. City  
 PELL, STEPHEN H. P. ....2 East 69th St., N. Y. City  
 PORTER, WM. H. ....Chemical National Bank, N. Y. City  
 PRATT, E. A. ....208 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAWSON, SIDNEY W. ....Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 REDINGTON, LYMAN W. ....35 Mt. Morris Park W., N. Y. City  
 RICHARDS, FRED B. ....Glens Falls, N. Y.  
 RICHARDS, DR. J. H. ....164 West 79th St., N. Y. City  
 RICHARDS, W. W. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 ROTHCHILD, I. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.

SARGENT, IDE C. ....232 17th Ave., Paterson, N. J.  
 SAXE, FRANK J. ....42 Broadway, N. Y. City  
 SAXE, GEO. H. ....Chazy, N. Y.  
 SCOTT, WALTER .....Pelham Manor, N. Y.  
 SEYMOUR, EDMUND .....45 Wall St., N. Y. City  
 SEYMOUR, HON. JULIUS H. ....304 West 86th St., N. Y. City  
 SEYMOUR, W. W. ....45 Wall St., N. Y. City  
 SHELDON, MARK L. ....Salem, N. Y.  
 SIMPSON, J. BOLTON...S. E. corner Broadway and 28th St., N. Y. City  
 SMITH, FRANK E. ....32 Nassau St., N. Y. City  
 SMITH, GEN'L WM. ....Pelham Manor, N. Y.  
 SMITH, HON. E. C. ....Sherman National Bank, N. Y. City  
 SPIEGELBERG, FRED'K .....36 West 76th St., N. Y. City  
 STAFFORD, DEWITT .....55 Broadway, N. Y. City

STETSON, FRANCIS LYNDE .....15 Broad St.; 35 Wall St., N. Y. City  
 STETSON, DR. JOHN S. ....287 Alexander Ave., N. Y. City  
 STEVENS, DR. GEO. T. ....22 East 46th St., N. Y. City  
 STEVENS, DR. CHAS. W. ....22 East 46th St., N. Y. City  
 STEVENS, WALTER C. ....110 West 64th St., N. Y. City  
 STEWART, HON. JOHN W. ....Middlebury, Vt.

TAFT, HON. E. B. ....Burlington, Vt.  
 TAPPAN, W. H. ....National City Bank, N. Y. City  
 THOMAS, HON. JOHN M. ....Middlebury, Vt.  
 THOMPSON, CHAS. H. ....Brattleboro, Vt.  
 TOWNSEND, JAS. M. ....7 Nassau St., N. Y. City  
 TWITCHELL, H. K. ....270 Broadway, N. Y. City

VAN NORDEN, OTTO .....165 Broadway, N. Y. City  
 VAN PATTEN, CHAS. F. ....105 Hudson St., N. Y. City  
 VEEDER, CURTIS .....Hartford, Conn.

WADDY, S. J. ....33 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 WADHAMS, COM. A. V. ....Wadhams, N. Y.  
 WADHAMS, FRED E. ....Albany, N. Y.  
 WADHAMS, JUDGE W. H. ....31 Nassau St., N. Y. City  
 WALWORTH, G. H. ....600 West 125th St., N. Y. City  
 WEED, A. H. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 WEED, JOSEPH T. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 WEED, HON. SMITH M. ....Plattsburgh, N. Y.  
 WEEKS, REV. WM. F. ....Shelburne, Vt.  
 WEEKS, WALTER M. ....Whitehall, N. Y.  
 WEST, OTIS C. ....Larrabee's Point, N. Y.  
 WEVER, HON. JOHN M. ....Plattsburgh, N. Y.  
 WHEATLEY, DR. TENNEY H. ....248 85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 WHITE, AMBROSE H. ....30 Broad St., N. Y. City  
 WHITCOMB, DR. CHAS. H. ....392 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 WICKS, FRANK B. ....Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 WILCOX, W. S. ....41 Park Row, N. Y. City  
 WILDS, PERCY .....2 Rector St., N. Y. City  
 WILKINS, FRED H. ....90 West St., N. Y. City  
 WITHERBEE, HON. FRANK S. ....2 Rector St., N. Y. City  
 WITHERBEE, HON. WALTER C. ....Port Henry, N. Y.  
 WITHERILL, JOHN T. ....2 Rector St., N. Y. City  
 WOODRUFF, FRED B. ....22 William St., New York, N. Y.  
 WRIGHT, GEO. M. ....280 Broadway, N. Y. City